

Activity Posttest

Molecular Analysis–Based Treatment Strategies for the Management of Non–Small Cell Lung Cancer
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1. Which of the following techniques have been used to characterize molecular biomarkers in patients with non–small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)?
 - a. Microarrays
 - b. Reverse-transcription polymerase chain reaction
 - c. Immunohistochemistry
 - d. Fluorescence in situ hybridization
 - e. All of the above
2. Variations in these aspects can cause antibody-based detection methods to yield inconsistent results, EXCEPT for which of the following?
 - a. Antibody production batch
 - b. Staining protocol
 - c. Cutoff criteria
 - d. Scoring method
 - e. None of the above
3. Which of the following biomarkers are being examined as tools to guide chemotherapy selection in patients with NSCLC?
 - a. ERCC1
 - b. KRAS
 - c. Epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR)
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
4. What is the role of RRM1?
 - a. RRM1 is an excision nuclease involved in repairing platinum-induced DNA damage.
 - b. RRM1 regulates an enzyme that catalyzes deoxynucleotide production.
 - c. RRM1 maintains intracellular levels of thymidine.
 - d. Both a and b
 - e. None of the above

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5. Which of the following theories were evaluated in the phase II prospective MADeIT study?
 - a. Patients with high ERCC1 levels are more likely to receive benefit from platinum-based regimens.
 - b. Patients with low ERCC1 levels are more likely to receive benefit from platinum-based regimens.
 - c. Patients with high RRM1 levels are more likely to receive benefit from gemcitabine-based regimens.
 - d. Patients with low RRM1 levels are more likely to receive benefit from gemcitabine-based regimens.
 - e. Both b and d
6. Models predicting risk of tumor recurrence can be developed from which of the following types of datasets?
 - a. Clinical factors and gene expression
 - b. Genome-wide expression profiles
 - c. MicroRNA expression profiles
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above
7. In patients with NSCLC, which of the following clinical characteristics have been associated with response to EGFR-tyrosine kinase inhibitor (TKI) therapy?
 - a. Ever-smoker status
 - b. Male gender
 - c. Asian ethnicity
 - d. Patients with squamous cell carcinoma histologies
 - e. None of the above
8. In patients with NSCLC, which of the following biomarkers may have a role in predicting response to EGFR inhibitors?
 - a. EGFR protein expression
 - b. Mutations in EGFR
 - c. Increased EGFR gene copy number
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b only
9. Which of the following clinical trials investigated the efficacy of an EGFR inhibitor in a population of relatively unselected patients with NSCLC?
 - a. BMS-099
 - b. FLEX
 - c. IPASS
 - d. ONCOBELL
 - e. None of the above
10. Which of the following characteristics accurately describe the ongoing BATTLE trial?
 - a. The BATTLE trial uses an adaptive randomization design.
 - b. Biomarker profiles are used to select patients for treatment.
 - c. Patients are more likely to be randomized to an effective chemotherapy arm.
 - d. All of the above
 - e. Both a and b only

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